Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1826.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE

State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in November next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	180	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,000
7,360	5	36,830
9,000 Prizes,	27,886 Tickets	119,430
14,000 Blanks,	at 5 Dollars, is	119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows :

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE	
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ *Tickets* in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

TO LUTHERANS.

AT the last session of the Tennessee Lutheran Synod, the Rev. Adam Miller, Daniel Moser, and myself, were appointed to proclaim and hold a meeting at or near Organ Church, Rowan county, N. C. This meeting shall (if God permit) commence on the 4th day of next November, and continue at least three days. We are also authorized to invite the Rev. Charles A. Storke, Daniel Sherer, and as many of the other Ministers who are in connexion with them, for whom it may be convenient (or as many as may receive the notice) to attend said meeting. Whether this meeting will be held in Organ Church, or at a place in its vicinity, shall be duly published.

All Lutherans, and all others who may be interested, are hereby invited to attend said meeting.

DAVID HENKEL,
Secretary of Tennessee Synod.

September 15th, 1826. 2t33

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next; a large assortment of household and Kitchen furniture, remnant of Store goods, farming utensils, horses, cattle and hogs: also, between 25 and 30 Negroes of every discription, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girles, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of Sale, due attendance by

MARY WORK, *Executrix.*
JOHN MUSHAT, *Exr.*

September 11th, 1826. 4ti31o5is2t33

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAM'L. JONES, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

EULOGIUM,

On Adams and Jefferson, delivered at the request of the Citizens of Augusta, by the Hon. John Forsyth.

In this short and transitory life, to acquire glory by illustrious deeds, is the work of virtue. Animated by this divine truth, Adams and Jefferson, Revolutionary compatriots, rivals for political power, Chief Magistrates in succession of this great empire, by the choice of a free people, private citizens, assiduously and successively devoted themselves to extend their fame, by performing important public services, by conferring lasting benefits upon their country and upon mankind. Heaven decreed that the number of their days should be great, that they should be long spared as shining examples to their countrymen, and to see realized the most splendid anticipations of their own ardent minds of the glory of their native land. In July, 1776, in the vigor of life, they presented together, to their country, the Declaration of Independence. The hand of Jefferson traced, the voice of Adams urged the eloquent annunciation, that a new Empire was born—More than half a century has since rolled away, and we are assembled to pay the tribute of respect and gratitude to these venerable and venerated men, who, on the late anniversary of that great and glorious day, when the whole people remembered with transport their services and worth, peacefully expired, without regret and almost without pain. Angel of light, who proclaimed to the watching shepherds good tidings of great joy to all mankind, was it not thy office to welcome to the abodes of celestial bliss, the kindred spirits of these sages, who by divine will, performing the humbler, yet hallowed task of proclaimed to our fathers, political salvation!

Father of all, we commend to thee, by our prayers, the illustrious dead; 'tis thine to reward the good and the faithful; we can only praise them.

The public services of the deceased patriots were performed in the closet and in the council; their labors were legislative, diplomatic, ministerial and magisterial. They sought and won the olive, not the laurel crown. Their illustrious actions widowed no matron, orphaned no child, desolated no parent's heart. In thus marking the peaceful character of their good acts, there is no intention to diminish the value of heroic deeds. Citizens equally fitted for brilliant action and sage counsel, with the qualities of the daring soldier and prudent statesman, are rare in all countries. One pre-eminently illustrious example of this fortunate union of opposite qualities, has been exhibited to the world by our own country; it would be vain to deny that other examples exist in it, and we may confidently trust that they will be always found when their country demands their aid, emulous of approaching the fame and fortune of Washington; to equal them will not be possible. While not insensible to the charms of military renown, civil honor deserves to be equally esteemed. In relative merit, that service should be most precious in our eyes, which, rendered with pure motives, is most extensively useful.

The first revolutionary movements found Adams and Jefferson, members of a profession, which in the judgment of a great statesman, is best calculated to quicken and invigorate the understanding, under the leading colonial governments of Massachusetts and Virginia, their sanguine friends anticipated for them wealth and honor and power, from the favor of the regal government. Deeply read in the Science of Government, gifted with powerful and sagacious minds, lovers of liberty and haters of oppression, they saw and felt the wrongs inflicted upon the colonies by the mother country, and devoted all their powers to redress them. They sacrificed their hopes of distinction and of profit, and looked for their reward to the approving voice of their own consciences, and to the favor of a feeble, defenceless, scattered and scarcely united people. The seductions of wealth; the blandishments of power; the terrors of punishments, were alike incapable of shaking their resolutions, warping their judgments or weakening their efforts. They persevered with the gibbet always in the perspective of their onward march, with a constancy worthy of their cause. This choice was neither the result of youthful enthusiasm nor of accidental association. They saw all the perils by which they were surrounded, and used more than a form of words, when they "pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." They knew that unsuccessful resistance to tyranny, even the most atrocious, was rebellion—that it led to forfeiture of life, of fortune and of fame. That while Revolution flames on the breast plate of the victorious warrior, the conquered patriot is dragged to public execution, with treason branded on his forehead. They "were aware how much toil and blood and treasure it would cost to support and defend these States; but they saw thro' all the gloom, the rays of light and glory." They anticipated triumphs for posterity: they were reckless of their own fate. Shall I trace them through the gloom, to the hour when they enjoyed the triumphs they anticipated for posterity, 'twould be to give you a history of the Revolution; shall I follow them after the restoration of peace through the various offices in which they faithfully served? To do them justice, it would be necessary to give you a history of the rise of parties, of the growth of our new Empire, of the revolutions which have shaken and changed the political world. This occasion forbids the attempt, but it permits a hurried sketch, a brief index of the great and interesting volume of their lives. They were born on the same Continent; educated in colonial Colleges; bred to the same profession; abandoned it at the same time, and for the same cause. They were members of the Revolutionary Congress, exercised together with equal zeal and fidelity its feeble executive and legislative powers; giving those councils, which had greater force than laws, as they were obeyed with spontaneous alacrity. They were united to prepare the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Jefferson's fortunate hand wrought the immortal work. Mr. Adams, contending with the great farmer of Pennsylvania, previously and subsequently pressed with truth and eloquence, the necessity of that decisive step.

They were reformers in their respective States, introducing those changes in the laws which were necessary to their independent and sovereign condition. Mr. Adams drafted the greater part of the constitution of Massachusetts, and introduced into it most of the important general principles which are to be found in the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Jefferson wrote the preamble to the Constitution of Virginia; aided in preparing the revised code of her laws! caused the prohibition of the slave trade; the abolition of entails; the repeal of the law of primogeniture, and the enactment of the law regulating the descent of property according to the dictates of natural affection, which knows no distinction between the first and the last born child. He made the first movement for the destruction of that unhallowed union between Church and State, which has uniformly begotten hypocisy and impiety—injustice and cruelty.

They were the representatives of their country in Europe. Mr. Jefferson sustained the reputation of his country as the successor of Doct. Franklin, at the Court of Versaille. Mr. Adams assisted in the negociation of the treaty of peace; formed our first treaty with Holland, and was the first minister of the U. States at the Court of St. James. United with Dr. Franklin, they together, signed the first treaty with Prussia.

They were the defenders of the fame of their native land. Mr. Adams vindicated the character of our political institutions in his learned and elaborate defence of the American Constitution. Mr. Jefferson triumphantly refuted, in his Notes on Virginia, the generally accredited theories of the Philosophers of Europe; equally injurious to the moral and physical character of this hemisphere, and to the literary and intellectual claims of his own country.

Neither of them assisted in the formation of the articles of confederation under which the Revolution was achieved, nor of the Constitution under which we have advanced with unparalleled rapidity to fame and power. During the war, while separated, Mr. Jefferson as member of the State Legislature, and as Governor of Virginia, Mr. Adams as a private citizen in Massachusetts, they were incessantly employed, availing themselves of every favorable circumstance to promote the great common design. Invigorating public opinion, diffusing liberal sentiments, applauding the ardent, encouraging the timid, animating the torpid, confirming the wavering, and conciliating the adverse.

When the Constitution rose out of the chaos which succeeded the acknowledgment of our independence, they were called to new labors in different spheres. Mr. Adams, as the first Vice-President, presided for eight years with dignity in the Senate of the United States; the most august body in the world if we consider the mode of its creation, the powers vested in it, or the purposes for which they are bestowed.

Mr. Jefferson, as the Secretary of State, under the direction of Gen. Washington, in his correspondence and official reports, continued to display the brilliant qualities by which he had been always distinguished. In the numerous labors of that day, made necessary by the extravagant pretensions of Britain and of France, he displayed a profound knowledge of public and municipal law; his principles were drawn from the purest sources; his arguments were lucid and convincing; his illustrations singularly happy; his style simple, manly, and perspicuous.

Subsequent to the ratification of the treaty of peace, two parties gradually arose in this country. Prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution they were divided as to the powers which should be given to a new system of government, which all admitted ought to be established for the Union. After the Constitution was adopted, the questions between them were changed, and they differed as to the powers which were vested by that instrument in the General Government, and as to the manner in which those powers should be used to promote the public welfare. The unbounded popularity, the pure and imposing character of General Washington, enabled him to move in a region above their control—beyond their influence. His retirement from public life imposed upon the people the painful necessity of choosing a successor. The period had arrived when the government was to be administered by party men and on party principles. The parties embittered by frequent collision, ranged themselves under the names of Adams and Jefferson. On this contest for power, in which the chief office was given to Mr. Adams, and the second to Mr. Jefferson, or of the succeeding contest, in which the friends of Mr. Jefferson were victorious, it is unnecessary to dwell. Those most deeply interested, examined and decided between them. History may sit in judgment upon those decisions, but the day has not yet arrived, when she can faithfully perform her office. We are too near the times when the questions were agitated to speak of them without prejudice and with perfect impartiality. It is more grateful to speak of their universally acknowledged good actions; passing without notice those of disputed excellence. Presiding in an assembly, a majority of whom were his political opponents, Mr. Jefferson had the singular good fortune to acquire their respect and admiration. The manual he compiled for his own use has become the guide and director of the presiding officers of all deliberative assemblies. As President Mr. Adams repressed the overgrown insolence of France, prosecuted hostilities against her with vigor and effect; re-established the relations of honorable peace after having made popular the invaluable sentiment of "millions for defence, not a cent for tribute." As our Chief Magistrate, Mr. Jefferson continued in office, with increasing popularity, until imitating the controlling example of Washington, he voluntarily retired. While the destiny of the nation was committed to his care the pirates of the Barbary coast were chastised and humbled—a large portion of the public debt discharged—the burthens of taxation diminished—and the boundaries of our empire extended by the peaceful acquisition of Louisiana—an event deeply important to the future repose and union of this people—an existing controversy was terminated by it—the source of future disputes removed—the Eastern and Western States bound together, by ties of common interest, in indissoluble union. In performing the arduous duties of the first station in our Government, although their routes were different they had in view the same end. Each sought to perpetuate the Union, to promote the honor of the nation, to secure the happiness, and advance the prosperity of the people. The just of either party did justice to both. Their personal integrity and honesty of purpose were not doubted or denied. On their retirement from public life, each resumed his scientific and literary pursuits; yet watching with untiring and anxious eye, all the political movements of the world which menaced danger to their country; and when after suffering with scarcely honorable patience accumulated wrongs, the second war with Great Britain was begun, they united in sentiment on the justice, policy and necessity of that measure.

In the varied events of that war, who could have felt so deep an interest? As the tide of the success ebbed and flowed, the hearts of our patriots rose and fell. When the charm of British naval invincibility was broken by the gallant Hull—when victory was lured from her chosen eyrie, the British topmast, by the valor of gallant Tars, and found her appropriate place among the stars of our spangled banner; how must the heart of the venerable Adams have swelled with transport? When the evil planet which seems to have presided over the destiny of the Chesapeake, shed its malignant influence over the life and the fortune of Lawrence, who deeply deplored his fate—who felt with such bitter anguish the disgrace of his native state, whose Legislature had just, almost in sight of Faneuil Hall, refused to rejoice at a splendid victory of the fallen Hero. Boston, the cradle of liberty in the days of his youth, in his advanced age was governed by recreants to the cause of his country. Massachusetts, the first and the daring asserter of the freedom of these States, was a laggard in the second contest with its formidable enemy. But the sage of Quincy saw and enjoyed the triumph of his country in despite of a wretched faction which ruled his beloved New England, and in defiance of the criminal inactivity produced by their mischievous councils. He saw too, some of her gallant sons, as if resolved to redeem the honor of their native land, foremost in the fields of fame. And if the pride of party could have a place in his anxious bosom, he felt its full gratification when the glorious spectacle of Lake Erie was presented to his view.

The important consequences of the struggle, the daring valor of the combatants, the obstinate and sanguinary character of the contest, the glorious incident by which the victory was achieved, must have filled his soul with emotion. But what language can paint his rapture at the succeeding scene?

Behold, fellow-citizens, a wounded warrior in the prime of life, pale, from loss of blood, mutilated and suffering from recently inflicted wounds, supported in the arms of military comrades on the beach of Erie! It is the gallant Barclay, who deserving by his valor victory, sustains his sufferings and defeat with heroic fortitude.

He moves and looks as if he were in the midst of compassionate friends; he is surrounded by his conquering enemies. And who is the young warrior, who with the modest and unassuming port of a non-combatant, the watchful tenderness of a brother's love guides the footsteps of the enfeebled sufferer—it is the victor Perry. The fire of battle is quenched in his eye, it beams with tenderness for his suffering foe. Did victory ever look more lovely, did defeat ever shine so gloriously!

How enviable were the feelings of the man, once the head of that party which laid the foundations of the naval power of our country; and if the venerable Adams had exultingly exclaimed, this is the effect of our policy! even the bitterest of his political opponents would have forgiven the boast, and rejoiced at the occasion which called it forth.

The unexpected termination of the war in Europe, placed at the disposal of our enemy, her whole naval and military force, and the determination was immediately made to use it for our chastisement and her aggrandizement. A formidable force was directed to conquer and to hold Louisiana. The din of preparation sounded across the ocean, and a hastily collected and undisciplined force under a gallant but inexperienced leader, were drawn together for the defence of New Orleans, the weakest and most exposed portion of our frontier. The fleets of our enemy filled with armed legions came sweeping to our shores—a gallant soldier, experienced in all the stratagems of war, burning to eclipse his European rivals, like them to conquer wealth and fame and rank, animated the veteran host. Hardened by the toils of many campaigns, flushed by the remembrance of numerous and recent victories, recking with the criminal excesses, crowned with the bloody laurels of St. Sebastians, they rushed forward to glut their avarice and their lust on our devoted land; to riot on the Booty and Beauty of fair Louisiana. They came to increase their glory, and they found their graves; they came to quench the flames of war in the tears of of our country; they were extinguished in their own blood.

When the shout of triumph which rose in New Orleans to welcome Jackson, after the victory of the 8th of January, swelled onwards to the Capitol, gathering force as it flew, until the welkin rung with one loud pæan of united joy—when the whole land echoed with the enthusiastic cry of Joan of Arc.

Rescued is Orleans from the British wolves!

whose heart expanded with the liveliest rapture? the heart of Jefferson. His treasured Louisiana was safe—the formidable danger which threatened instant destruction was past—the black and portentous cloud, which hung like a funeral pall over the Mississippi, had poured down a shower of blood, and like a thin vapour had disappeared—the land was rescued from the spoiler's hand—the fair daughters adopted by him for his country, were snatched from pollution worse than death.

If any thing could add to the purity of his joy, all the circumstances of the glorious event were calculated to increase it. On our part the victory was almost bloodless. Veteran soldiers were beaten by raw troops. Hired, trained bands by citizen soldiers—volunteers from the plough, the bar, the counting house, and the workshop. Our newly adopted citizens, the purchased sons of freedom, rivalled infidelity and valour the children of liberty, the hardy offspring of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Peace soon followed; the disciples of Jefferson, and the son of Adams negociated it together.

From this period Mr. Jefferson devoted himself to the interests of Education. He created by his influence, the University of Virginia; the splendid temples reared to Science and the Arts, are worthy of his genius, and would preserve his memory if no other monument had been erected to his fame. Nor was his labor devoted only to the establishment of the University; he took an active part in the management of the institution itself; arranged the order of studies, and performed the arduous duties of a professorship, giving some future Biographer a fair occasion to exhibit in splendid contrast, Jefferson at Monticello, and Dionysius at Corinth. Mr. Adams acted as one of the Electoral College for the choice of President, and assisted in 1820, to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Always laboring for others, surrounded by their interesting families, in the midst of society of which they formed respectively the centre, and the chief ornament, sought for by the learned of every land, corresponding with each other and with the wise and good of their country, they passed their lives tranquilly, enjoying the blessings of continued health, marking with transport the advances of their country to wealth and power, and beholding with wonder and delight the wide spreading influence of the Declaration of 1776. What they on that day scarcely hoped to see realized in their own country, is true of the larger portion of this Hemisphere. Mexico and Guatemala, Colombia, Chili, Buenos Ayres and Peru, have shaken off the chains of European despotism and promise to become the abodes of civilization and rational liberty. Brazil is independent of Europe. In all America, the colonial policy of former days is gradually perishing under the united influences of reason and Revolution. Even France has not suffered in vain from her attempt to establish there a free Government. In political consequence the Kingdom is more important than in the best days of that amiable and unfortunate Monarch Louis the 16th, while the condition of the people is infinitely improved. The Government has engrafted into it the great representative principle; although the representation is imperfect, it may become an important instrument for the exertion of the power and the preservation of the people.

Great were the labors, great the services, our departed sages—great the scenes in which they acted, great their rewards, and great their enjoyments. Rising to the highest offices the people could bestow, and witnessing the the gradual yet surprising developement of the resources of their country. The one lived with undiminished if not increasing popularity The other indeed lost the popular favor, yet he lived long enough to see his son elevated by the votes of the States to that imposing station from which he had been removed by the voice of the people To us a most unwelcome event as it interfered with our dearest wishes, and was not in our judgments best calculated to

promote the public weal; yet there is not among us one generous heart which does not rejoice that as the event was fated to occur, that the venerable father was spared long enough to enjoy the success of the son.

Had a divinely inspired prophet at the close of the Revolutionary war described to our deceased patriarchs half the scenes they lived to witness in their own country, he would have been heard with incredulity. Had he told them, you shall behold in the year 1825, the generous Lafayette revisit this now, distracted, burdened, and thinly populated land. He will find established in it a wise, popular government; the object of universal respect. The tide of population rising from the Atlantic which now scarcely touches the foot of the mountains with its spray, will have poured its swelling waves over the Alleghany in its onward course to the Pacific, filling every valley with its fertilizing flood.

The Union will be comprised of twenty-four States, inhabited by near 12 millions of people—defended by 1.500,000 armed men, intelligent and enterprising, with a perfect knowledge of all their rights, and a firm resolution to maintain them. The Revenue of the Government collected, without being felt by the people, will exceed twenty-six millions of dollars. The exports of the country, ninety nine millions, of which sixty-six millions will be the product of the industry of the people. The imports, ninety six millions. The American tonnage employed in this great external commerce, will exceed the foreign in the portion of ten to one. The great revolutionary debt, which now distresses you, will be paid, and the vast expenditure of another perilous contest on the eve of redemption. The great lakes, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, and Champlaine, will be united to the Atlantic by navigable canals emptying into the Hudson. The veteran of two revolutions will be received by 150.000 grateful people in New York, with pomp and ceremony, exceeding the glory of a Roman triumph. He will visit all the Old and New States. In yonder wilderness of the west, he will pass through cultivated fields, smiling villages, populous cities—receiving every where honors more glorious than ever were bestowed on triumphant power. He will descend the great Potomac, ascend the winding Savannah, pass down the rich Alabama and Mobile, stem the strong current of the father of waters, and of the Ohio, descend Lake Erie, Ontario and Champlaine, the mighty Hudson, and the majestic Delaware, in vessels vying in luxury of decoration and comfort of accommodation, with splendid palaces, driven forward by a powerful agent now unknown upon the waters, subjected by the masterly genius of your country, under new combinations to human control, and moving with the ease and velocity of the fabled car of Amphytrite, hurried by sporting Nereids over halcyon seas.

The author of such an address would have been considered a delightful enthusiast, an enchanting dreamer, misled by glowing fancy, and speaking of impossible things. The miraculous intervention of Heaven would have been thought necessary to realize the glorious visions. Yet what I have described, is but a faint image of the reality. What I have presented as prophecy, is but a feeble abridgment of the bright pages of our history. We to most of whom the days of trial were known only by tradition or history, we saw with delight the great spectacle of the Nation's power, wealth, improvement and gratitude But the great actors of former days must have felt emotions of pleasure, no language can describe.

Such, fellow-citizens, is the brief outline of the fortunes of the deceased patriots. Their characters in many respects dissimilar, were of an extraordinary cast; uniting qualities rare in number, nature and combination. In both, labor was associated with genius, high mental with high moral attainments, great strength of intellect with refined sensibility and delicate taste. To those splendid qualities, and that profound knowledge which made them so conspicuous in the political world, were united the minor attractions which make men lovely and amiable in the circles of polished society, and in the ordinary relations of private life. They were the authors of their own greatness, the architects of their own fortunes—Providence, indeed, smiled on their exertions: seldom is the blessing of Heaven denied to well directed design and unremitting effort By the young and the aspiring the contemplation of their characters cannot be too frequent nor too intense. Few can hope to equal them—If the imitators of their virtues fail of perfect success, an approach to it will confer fame on themselves, and benefits on their country.

Having long diffused light and warmth around them, the end of their career approached. They descended to the horizon in an unclouded sky—As if to give a last impressive lesson to our country, it was ordained by Providence that they should sink to rest together on the anniversary of our Independence. The brightest orbs had a golden set, and left behind them long trains of glorious light. But one remains among us of the immortal Congress of 1776—the interesting, the patriotic, the hospitable the virtuous Carroll. Like Pomponius Atticus, prefering the tranquil enjoyments of private, the bustling activity of public life, he has witnessed all that Adams and Jefferson saw, and enjoyed without alloy most of their enjoyments. He still lives to witness the respect and veneration paid to the last of his companions—May his precious life and the lives of all the still remaining founders of our empire be spared as long as they can be gratefully employed, and their transit to the haven of repose be as tranquil and as happy as that of those sages who have just departed from us.

On this sacred occasion, there is no place for grief and lamentation. Why should we grieve for those, who, full of honor and full of years, sunk tranquilly into the grave prepared for all living men?—Who lived happily, since their lives were usefully and honorably employed—who died gloriously, on the Anniversary of their own and their country's immortal fame. Around whose tombs a nation assembles to express their veneration, affection, gratitude. Would you, fellow-citizens, that they should have continued on earth until time or accident had so impaired or destroyed their faculties, that their dissolution would be considered as a relief to themselves, and to the friends their own blood? Remember the great examples of the poet's lay on the vanity of human wishes, and be more wise—

"From Marlborough's eyes the tears of dotage flow,
And Swift expires a dotard and a show."

The same Providence who watched over the lives of our departed country men in kindness, removed them in the midst of the joys they had created when the lustre of the faculties of the one were but dimmed by time, and age was just throwing its shade over the polished surface of the other's mind.

It is difficult to reconcile the heart to the loss of the object of its affections. We bend over our lifeless friends, incapable of realizing that the spirit is forever fled. We start with horror at the admonition,

"Away thou dreamer, he is gone;
It once was Lara, that thou look'st upon."

We consider it profanation, when reason tells us the dust has returned to dust. Even the spot chosen for the repose of the loved remains of the departed, is sacred in our eyes. We hover over it like the mourning dove to cover it from the rains and dews of Heaven. Time soothes, but does not heal the wounded heart.

To reconcile us to the decrees of Providence belongs to a higher power—Religion—the supporter of Reason, the conquerer of time, pointing to that immortal life, whose only portal is the tomb, teaches us to wait with humble confidence for the coming of that hour when those separated by death shall be reunited; when to us too, "Heaven shall open wide her ever during Gates, harmonious sounds, on golden hinges turning."

By the friends of the venerable sages, their deaths under coincidences, so awful, so wonderful, should be considered providentially merciful, by patriots, transcendently glorious, by the heirs of immortality, eminently blessed.

That portion of the holy fire of liberty which for 50 years has shone with so much splendor on two precious altars, has been extinguished; the last sparks glittered and expired on the anniversary of that day on which it first shot its flames to the skies—covering our land with a blaze of glory, and illuminating the civilized world with its heaven reflected light. But the fire still lives on millions of altars—Its flames on the mountains, it illuminates the valley, it glows in the palace, it burns in the cottage, it floats on every stream of our country, it rises on the billows of every ocean—wherever an American exists, there it is to be found, pure and imperishable.

A GHOST.

The day of *Ghosts* and *hobgoblins*, it appears have again returned. The good people of Lynchburg (Virginia) have, for some days past, been greatly agitated by the appearance of a Ghost, which it seems has located itself in a dilapidated lumber house, situated in a dark ravine, near a mill, which was partly destroyed by the resent freshet. In this rude and forbidding mansion, noises of a fearful description have been known to issue, such as "screaming, bawling, squeaking and dancing as if with feet of iron or brass." For the purpose of ascertaining the character of this intruder upon the quiet and repose of the Citizens, and to expel from its habitation so unwelcome a tenant, an expedition is formed by two persons, on a dark and tempestuous night, the result of which is thus described by the Virginian: *Richmond Whig.*

"It was on such a night, that two gentlemen, carefully wrapped up, and carrying with them a dark lanthorn, to protect them from the danger of plunging into some of the numerous ravines which intersected and surrounded their path, secretly left their domiciles, and slowly wended their way towards the dwelling of the midnight disturber of their rest. They had not proceeded many yards, before a loud and fearful noise was heard, which seemed almost to hush to silence the ragings of the tempest. Nothing daunted, however, the gentlemen continued to advance towards the spot whence the sounds proceeded; and presently, having arrived within a few steps of the old building, a *dark figure* was seen gliding, with ghost-like noiselessness of tread, into an adjoining thicket. Who would not now have shuddered with terror? Even in recording the fact, our blood sensibly recedes to the heart! We know, under such circumstances, we should have proved to be a "white liver'd runagate!" But the adventurous gentlemen, preserving their presence of mind, and determined to discover the character of their disturber, forthwith accosted him, in a rough and surly tone: "Who goes there?" demanded one of them. "*Washington!*" answered the respondent, in a hollow sepulchral voice, a lambent flame apparently issuing from his mouth and nostrils, and playing around his form, and his eyes gleaming with unearthly fire. The flame, however, served rather to obsure than to illuminate his features; and for a moment, the exploring party was so much astounded as to be unable to repeat another word. After a while, however, the ghost politely awaiting their pleasure, they again advanced to the charge. "What noise was that we just heard in this house?" inquired they. I don't know: I heard none," slowly and solemnly replied the ghost. "Did you just now leave it?" asked one of the gentleman "I did!" answered the ghost; and, as he spoke, the surrounding atmosphere became tainted with a sulphurous smell, bones were heard to rattle for an instant, and, as the "*black figure*" slowly vanished into air, the very depths of the ravine as well as every hollow in the sides of the neighboring hills, seemed to echo and re-echo his parting asseveration!

Since then, the noise has been again heard; but no one has been found chivalrous enough to attempt a second exploration. Neither of the gentlemen were at all injured by his ghost ship, and they unite in representing his conduct to have been modelled on the strictest principles of ghostly etiquette."

The Virginian contains an article upon the subject, of considerable length, a small part of which we have copied for the amusement of our readers. The editors themselves contemplate a visit to his Ghostship, the result of which is promised to the public.

On the 28th ult Hinton James, Esq Superintendant of the River, was 25 miles below Fayetteville. The boat channel for that distance, is thoroughly cleared of logs; and in many places, where logs had been removed by the Superintendant, the channel has washed much deeper than it was. The Superintendant and *all* the hands enjoy extraordinary health. *Wilmg'n. Rec.*

RALEIGH, OCT. 10.

Ordination.—On Sunday last, in the Episcopal Chapel of this place, Mr. George W. Freeman, of Newbern, in this State, was admitted to the holy order of Deacons. The Candidate was presented by the Rev. William M. Green, Rector of St. Matthews Church, Hillsborough.—Morning Prayer by the Rev. C. C Brainerd, Rector of Immanuel Church, Warrenton, and the Sermon by the Bishop, from 2 Cor. iv. 5. *Register.*

We saw yesterday an Apple, measuring fourteen inches in circumference, and weighing eighteen ounces, which grew on the farm of Mr. Weatherby, in Patapsco Neck. The fruit generally on the same tree was nearly as large as that described. *Baltimore American.*

Letters received from American citizens at Vera Cruz, state that the Commander of the Mexican Navy (Comm. Porter) is proceeding harmoniously in organising the Naval Forces of the country. By a Treaty between the Republics of Mexico and Colombia, (anterior to the Treaty of Panama, to which they were parties,) it appears to have been arranged that he is to be Commander of the Navies of both countries when combined: so that he may be at sea with a large force, even before the League among the four Republics, agreed to at the Assembly of Nations at Panama, goes into effect.

The Rochester Album says, Sylvanus Wells, late President, and Oliver Forward, late Cashier of the Niagara Bank, were *convicted* at the recent sitting of the Circuit Court at Buffalo, for a conspiracy to defraud the Bank!

Health of Norfolk.—The Norfolk Herald mentions that many families had removed from the infected district to a more healthy part of the town, but others still remained, whose "chance of safety is no greater than that of the soldier in the heat of battle."

At the Court of sessions in New York, a man by the name of Wynans, has been sentenced to 7 days confinement in the City Prison, for cruelty to his horse.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

We state, on an authority which we know may be trusted, that it is not true that the Count de Survilliers has asked for permission to reside at or to visit Brussels. He is entirely contented with his residence in this country; which he continues to consider the most happy in the world; an opinion which, it may be remembered, he expressed in his letter of thanks to the inhabitants of New Jersey, who exerted themselves to extinguish the fire of his house about six years ago. He speaks, still, in the same terms of attachment to his friends and neighbors, and of contentment with his situation; and is far from desiring to quit a country where in eleven years he has never met with a painful or unpleasant occurrence. *Philadelphia paper.*

Literary Intelligence.—We are happy to announce, says the New York Evening Post, that there is now in the press, and will be published in the course of the present year, the first volume of the Course of Law Lectures, delivered by Chancellor Kent, in Columbia College. The volume will treat at large of the European and American Code of International Law; of the Government and Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States; and of various sources of the Municipal Law of the several States. We understand that the work, when completed, will be comprised in three volumes 8vo. of 5 or 600 pages each.

Female College.—The Rev. Mr. Emerson, formerly of Beverly, (Mass.) has lately established something like a Female College, in Wetherfield, (Conn.) in which he distributes his pupils into three classes, viz. the Senior, the Middle, and the Junior. The very highest branches adapted to the female mind, are professed to be taught, and we know of no man more likely than Mr. Emerson, to carry the enterprise into complete execution.

Hail.—We believe that hail-storms are more destructive in Europe than in this country. The "Bulletin des Sciences" states that the department of Aisne in France has suffered losses by hail to the amount of 600,000 francs (£112,000) per annum, for the last ten years. A late storm of hail in Russia killed 2100 sheep, and destroyed an immense quantity of grain. Some farmers in Europe get their crops insured against hail.

RALEIGH, OCT. 6.

Governor Burton has fixed upon Friday, the 3d of November, as the day upon which an election shall be held, in this district for a Representative in Congress, to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Mangum to a seat on the Superior Court Bench. Jas. Mebane, Esq. of Orange, and Gen. Barringer of Wake, are the only Candidates. *Register.*

The total number of hands employed in the eighty factories at Manchester, Eng. at the time of full work, is estimated at about *fifty thousand*, whose families, supported at the cheapest rate, require ten shillings weekly.

At the election held in Philadelphia, on Friday, for the choice of Inspectors of the general election, the Democratic candidates succeeded in eight wards, and Federal candidates in seven. In all the wards, thirty-five hundred votes were taken.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated on the 2d ult: "Commodore Porter hoisted this day his broad pendant on board the Mexican Frigate Liberator.

Productions.—The newspapers tell great stories about cucumbers; several have been mentioned that exceeded 6 feet in length, and one in New Hampshire is said to have measured 8 feet and 1 inch. The Merrimack Journal mentions a bean pod which measures 22 inches. An ear of corn raised in Georgia 1140 kernels. An apple raised in Pennsylvania weighs 26 ounces.

Ten guineas was offered, not long since, at Margate, England, for a leaf on which the duke of Wellington had written his name. The proprietor, the keeper of the bathing rooms, declared that he would not take five hundred guineas for it!!!

Warning to Husbands.—Mr. Benj. Miller, of Gerry, N. Y. aged about 80 *years*, was tried before a justice's court last Thursday, on a charge of whipping his wife, found guilty, and sentenced to 30 days confinement in the county jail. *Chatauque Censor.*

The Mayor of Washington has announced to the citizens that William Wirt, Esq. will deliver an Eulogy on the lives and characters of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, on Thursday the 19th inst. in the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

A *rat*, measuring 23 1-2 inches in length and 10 inches round the body, has been killed at Baltimore.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 23d June, has been received at Philadelphia. The British ambassador, Lord Ponsonby, was daily expected. Dr. Moreno, who had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, refused to accept the appointment; for what reason, it is not said.

Generals Sumner, of Massachusetts, Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania, McArthur, of Ohio, and Daniel, of North-Carolina, we understand, have been invited, by the Secretary of War, to attend the Military Board now assembling in this city, in consequence of a resolution adopted at the last session of Congress, directing him to cause to be prepared "a complete system of Cavalry tactics; and also a system of exercise and instruction of Field Artillery, including manœuvres for Light or Horse Artillery, for the use of the Militia of the United States." *Nat. Journal.*

Letters from Upper Peru confirmed the intelligence that general *La Mar*, who had been nominated President of that Republic, (Bolivia) rejected the office; that Bolivar had been created *Dictator* for two years, and that the Congress would certainly assemble on the 25th May, though the latter should not be present. The Congress of Chile was to be opened on the 15th June, and more harmony and success in its deliberations were expected, than had prevailed at any time before.

A friend has just communicated to us the following passage of a letter, dated 15th ult. from an intelligent American gentleman at Paris.:

"You can give the editor of the National Gazette, for political news, the fact that Tallyrand left this capital two days since, for London, on a special and important mission supposed to relate to the new constitution of Portugal. You will soon hear of trouble in Spain—the "legitimates" are all alarmed at the recent proceedings of Don Pedro and his constitution."

A Pennsylvania paper publishes the following postcript to a letter from Lewisburg, Va.

"The Hon. Henry Clay *died* here on Wednesday, at a public dinner given by the inhabitants of the town."

Thus Mr. Clay is disposed of by the omission of the *n* in *dined*. *Caro. Observer.*

The Norfolk Herald, speaking of the British order in council says:—We are informed that Mr. Gallatin is fully authorised to proceed *pari passu* with the British Government in the abolition of the restrictions and discriminating duties heretofore existing, so as to place the intercourse on the most liberal footing of reciprocity. If this be the case, there is an end to all doubt respecting the repeal of the Order in council, and the continuance of the trade."

It is stated in the New-York Enquirer that the Reverend Mr. *Hogan*, of the Catholic Church, recently visited New Jersey, where he challenged a gentleman to fight a duel. His antagonist promptly handed him over to the Grand Jury: he was indicted, but finally escaped from the officers sent in pursuit of him, by a terrific show of pistols.—He then proceeded to New-York, where he was arrested as a fugitive from justice, and lodged in Bridewell. His friends interfered, and succeeded in obtaining his release and putting him on board the ship William Byrnes, bound to Liverpool. When off the light the reverend gentleman threatened the captain with a lawsuit, if he did not put him on board a pilot boat; as he had been forced on board his vessel against his will. He was agreeably to his request, transferred to the ship President, then in company, bound to Charleston.

FREDERICK, MD. OCT. 4.

The general Synod of the German Reformed Church of the United States, met in this place on Sunday last, and adjourned late on Thursday evening.

Among other matters of interest, which occupied the attention of this reverend body, was the ordination of one young clergyman; the establishment of a missionary society in this place; and the adoption of sundry resolutions approbatory of the Colonization Society and recommending it to the patronage of their congregations generally.

MARYLAND MEMBERS of CONGRESS.

The following will shew, as far as ascertained, the result of the late election for Representatives to the next Congress from the State of Maryland:

Present Members.	*Elected to 20th Congress.*
Peter Little,	Peter Little,
John Barney,	John Barney,
R. N. Martin,	Ephraim K. Wilson,
Geo. E. Mitchell,	Levin Gale,
John Leeds Kerr,	John Leeds Kerr,
John C. Weems,	John C. Weems,
Clement Dorsey,	Clement Dorsey,
George Peter,	Geo. C. Washington.
T. C. Worthington,	Michael C. Sprigg.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 24, 1826.

Cure for the Distemper in Cattle.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, states, that rubbing the noses, sides, backs, and lower part of the tails, of cattle, sheep, &c. with common *TAR*, is an effectual cure for the *Distemper* in those animals. It should be done with a small paddle,—commencing when frost breaks up in the spring, and repeated every five weeks until frost begins again. If this prescription be, indeed, an *effectual* remedy against that destructive complaint in cattle, it is certainly worth an experiment. It is so simple and harmless, that none can be deterred from trying it from fear of incurring an useless expense, or of danger to the animals. We would recommend to the Farmers of the Western part of *this* state, where symptoms of the Distemper appear among their stock, to resort immediately to the above antidote.

Daniel Rash, convicted at the late term of the Superior Court in Surry county, of killing his uncle, Joshua Dowell, was, pursuant to sentence, hung in that county on the 29th ultimo. We understand the culprit met his doom with but little fortitude; he manifested the utmost horror at the approach of death; his nerves completely failing him as the period of his exit drew near, he repeatedly gave way to convulsive fits of sobbing and lamentation.

Such is the wretched termination of the mortal existence of a depraved and wicked young man!—an awful warning to the licentious and dissolute, to reform their habits of debauchery and wickedness, ere they are led into the vortex of crimes, and brought to an ignominious death; —and a lesson to *all* young men, *to shun the lures of vice*; for the FIRST indulgence, however trivial it may be, is what brings the victim to the gallows.

"*For he that* CONCEITES *a crime in tho't,*
"*Contracts the danger of an actual fault.*"

Negro *Cupid* was indicted at the late term of the Superior Court held in this town, under a charge of having set fire to the barns of Messrs. Graham and Cowan, which we stated in our paper of week before last, to have been burnt on the 29th ult. His trial was laid over till next term, on motion of counsel for the state, in consequence of a defect in the bill of indictment. This case affords an admonitory lesson to all owners of slaves, to enforce a rigid discipline in the management of them. Devoid, as most of that class of our population are of every *principle* of honesty, it becomes necessary, and is in fact the *duty* of masters, to operate upon their *fears*, in order to coerce them to respect the rights of property and the laws of the land. Fatal experience has proven, that it is a false humanity which prompts masters to relax their discipline over their slaves. A misguided indulgence is, ultimately, as destructive to the comfort of the slave, as it is to the *interest* of the master. With the blacks, as with the whites, one gratification serves but to sharpen the appetite for another. Had the *rod* been used more, and *argument* less, in the management of Negro Cupid, he would doubtless now have been a peaceable, valuable slave, comfortably quartered on his master's plantation, instead of a culprit in jail, with the gallows constantly harassing his imagination.

The lines sent by "Aspasia," shall find a place in our poet's corner next week.

FROM THE SURVEYORS.

We have just received information which may be relied on, that the sectional surveyors have been stopped by the detachment of Indians sent out for that purpose by the Council, and that several of them have returned. The others are on their way.

The Governor will now have business for his Hancock Troops. It is said he has already issued orders, to several companies of horse, to march forthwith! Thus commences the first Act.

Georgia Patriot, 3d Oct.

The last Milledgeville Recorder says, that the President of the United States, expressing a disposition to promote the wishes of every member of the Confederacy, to the utmost of his power, has directed the Creek Agent to use his best efforts to reconcile the Indians to the survey of the land. If the former reports be true, the Indians are satisfied with the surveys, and therefore need no effort at reconciliation, but it ought to be mentioned as evidencing a wish on the part of Mr. Adams, to preserve the harmony of the Union. *Raleigh Register.*

Major John A. Cameron, of Fayetteville, is a Candidate to represent the Congressional District, consiting of the counties of Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Cumberland and Moore, in the next Congress of the U. States.

Fayetteville Journal.

Antarctic Expedition.—An ingenious Mathematical Instrument maker, in this city, has generously offered to Mr. Reynolds a valuable acquisition of Nautical Instruments, for the use of the contemplated Expedition. This he does, as a friend to science and to discovery in general.

Mr. Reynolds continues his lectures this and tomorrow evening—they will embrace by far the most interesting part of the investigation, and afford a rich entertainment. He had a full and fashionable house at the Theatre last evening.

Baltimore Patriot.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

On Friday last, a highly respected Member of the Society of Friends, from Guilford county, deposited $500 in the U. S. Branch Bank in this town, to the credit of the American Colonization Society, being a donation from the Society of Friends in North Carolina. The same Society made a similar donation of $800 a few years since.

Fayetteville Observer.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Married, *in Lincoln Jail*, on the 5th inst. by James T. Alexander, Esq. Alfred Martin, aged 24 years, to Catharine Bumgarner, aged 18, after a courtship of half an hour, *through the prison grates!*

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the *Rowan Agricultural Society*, for the exhibition of Domestic Animals, Household Manufactures, &c. which was advertised to take place on the 26th and 27th inst. is, on account of the Races happening that week, postponed till the week following,—and will positively take place, in the town of Salisbury, on *Thursday, the 2d and 3d days of November*, proximo. When and where all the members, and all those who are desirous of competing for the premiums offered, are invited to attend.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. *Sec'ry.*

Oct. 12, 1826. 3t34

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 11.

Cotton, $9 10 a 9 30; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, $5½ a 6½; wheat, $1 a 1 25; whiskey. 50 a 55; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do, 55 60; corn, 60 a 65; bacon, 14; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 42 45; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11½; coffee, prime green, 17 19; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 19; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 80; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6. pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 9.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 a 30; stained do. 8 a 10 Maine and Santee, 17 a 20 cts.; short staple, 8 a 10½ cents; Whiskey, 36 a 37 cents; Bacon, 9 10; Hams, 11 *a* 12½; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 21 a 23; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 a 18 Inf. to good. 13 to 16, Georgia Bank Bills.—1½ to 3 per cent. discount North-Carolina Do.—4½ to 5 per cent. discount.

Cottons.—New Upland Cottons begin to come in more freely, and meet a pretty ready sale, one or two fancy brands having gone as high as 10½ and 11 cents. The old Cottons also find purchasers at from 8 to 9½ cents.

Flour.—The principal sales during the week have been at $5¼, although the best brands, newly ground, by the few barrels, bring $5½

Corn.—The sales are quite limited, and no improvement anticipated. Our quotatians are the same as last week, but there have been no cargo sales, and it is doubtful if they would be realised, should any arrive.

CAMDEN PRICES, Oct. 6.

Cotton, 8 a 8 50; corn, 80 to 87; bacon, 12½ to 13; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Cheraw Prices, Oct. 13.

Cotton 8 a 9½ cents; Corn and Meal 63 a 75; Bacon 15, and retails at 18 and 20: Flour 7 a 8 Dollars; Beef 4 a 6; Lard 12 a 15 none in market.

Married,

At the seat of James Smith, Esq. in this county, on the 5th inst. by John March, Esq. Mr. Fielding Slater, of this town, to Miss Alice Smith, daughter of James Smith, Esq.

In Rutherford county, on the 14th September by John Harrill, Esq. Mr. Martin Elliott, aged 82 years, to Miss Elizabeth McCombs, aged 18 years.

In this county, on Tuesday last, the 17th inst. by 'Esquire Hawkins, Mr. Samuel Smith to Mrs. Catharine Swink, relict of the late Maj P. H. Swink.

DIED,

In the town of Fayetteville, on the 9th inst. in the 27th year of his age, Mr. Clement Tracy, keeper of the Lafayette Hotel. This establishment is to be kept up by Mr. Tracy's brother.

By Saturday's Mail.

The elections in Philadelphia took place on the 10th inst. For a Representative in the present Congress, in the room of Mr. Hemphill, who has resigned, Mr. Horn, the Jackson candidate, received 1962 votes, and Thos. Kittera 2399 votes. Mr. Kittera is therefore elected. For a Representative to the 20th Congress, there were three candidates. Mr. Horn received 1597 votes; Mr. Sergeant received 1597, and Mr. Kittera 1396 votes. Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Horn having received an equal number of votes, another election must be held.

Nat. Jour.

In the first congressional district of Philadelphia, Joel B. Sutherland, the Jackson candidate, was elected by a large majority over Mr. Breck.

In *Georgia*, Messrs. Forsyth and Tatnall have been elected to Congress without opposition; Dr. T. Fort has beaten Mr. Cuthbert 430 votes. C. E. Haynes is re-elected in the 5th district, over A. B. Longstreet. In the other districts, we have not heard the result. It is stated in the Savannah Georgian, that the friends of Gov. Troup have gained *twenty* members, on joint ballot, in the Legislature, more than they had last year. Gen. John Clark was a candidate for the senate; but has been beaten.

The New York Statesman, of the 11th inst. says, "In the case of the persons indicted for fraud, the District Attorney got through with the evidence on the part of the prosecution on Tuesday at 5 o'clock, when the Court adjourned for two hours. On reassembling, at 5 o'clock, Mr. Jacob Barker opened his own defence, in a speech of great length, which occupied the Court until the hour of adjournment."

Mr. Robertson, the celebrated aronaut, made another (and it is said his last in the U. S. previous to his going to Mexico) ascension in a balloon, at New-York, on the 10th inst. He is said to have outdone all his former exploits of this kind. He was accompanied by a *young lady*. The balloon rose to an immense height; was carried by a gentle breeze into New Jersey, and landed safely at Westfield, 18 miles from New York, without injury to Mr. Robertson, or his fair companion.

Colombia.—By the schooner Abarilla, Capt. Edwards, at this port yesterday, in 14 days from La Guayra, advices to the 25th ult. have been received. Gen. Paez was at Valencia, and no doubt was entertained of his determination to keep affairs quiet until the arrival of Bolivar, who was daily expected. *Baltimore Rat.*

BALTIMORE, OCT. 11.

The brig Earl, Capt. Stetson, arrived here yesterday in thirty-nine days from Rio de Janeiro. A report had reached Rio from the River La Plata, that an action had occurred between the Buenos Ayrean and Brazilian fleets, in which a frigate belonging to the latter was entirely dismasted. The Buenos Ayreans succeeded in returning to the roads with but trifling damage.

In the Earl came passenger, captain Gardner of the schooner Camilla, of this port, sold at Montevideo. Captain G. states that *eighty Brazilian pennants* were flying in the river La Plata.

The New-York American of Tuesday announces the sailing of the Greek frigate, in the following terms:

The Greek frigate Hope, sailed this day. May the God of battles watch over and protect her, and enable her to contribute effectually to that glorious cause, with which the hearts of free and Christian men in all countries beat in unison—the emancipation of Greece from Turkish thraldom.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence the *Tanning Business* immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of $100 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices. PAUL BARRINGER.

October 18, 1826. 3mt45

Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th, inst. out of the stable of James Gillaspie, in the upper end of Mecklenburg county, a likely sorrel *HORSE* about eight years old, a powerful made horse, fifteen hands high, shod all round. From some recent occurrences, that have taken place, I have reason to believe said horse is in the possession of a man by the name of *Willis Miller*, who has since disappeared. *Ten Dollars* reward will be given for said horse and Miller, and all reasonable expenses paid, by

ROBERT POTTS.

Mount Mourne, Oct. 11th, 1826. 3t35

Advertisement to Creditors.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators to the estate of Col. West Harris, deceased, give notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said Col. West Harris, decd. to present them for payment within the time required by an act of assembly, entitled "an act concerning proving wills and granting letters of administration, to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates;" otherwise they will be barred of recovery, by the operation of the said act.

HARDY MORGAN,
ROWLAND HARRIS, *Admrs.*

Montgomery county, Oct. 11, 1826. 4t36

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified, and taken out letters of administration, at the last court of pleas and quarter sessions held for the county of Montgomery, and State of N. C. on the estate of Col. West Harris, decd. and will offer for sale all the perishable property, not otherwise provided for, on the 26th of Octr. at the late dwelling-house of said Col. Wes Harris, decd. to wit: A part of his stock of negroes, all the present crop of corn and cotton, all his house-hold and kitchen furniture, all his stock of horses and cattle, together with a quantity of virgin gold.

Twelve months credit will be given to purchasers, by entering into bond, with undoubted security. HARDY MORGAN.

1w ROWLAND HARRIS, *Admr.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. Oct. 1, 1826.

William Adams	Henry Miller
James Atkinson.	Richard Miller
Burgess L. Beall	Peter Myers.
John Blackburn	James Owen.
Henry Borgar	Isaac Payne
Richard Briggs or	Christian Peck.
George Northan.	Benjamin Sanders
Clem. Carrol,	David Stone
Michael Craver, sen.	Jacob Sink, 2
Jonathan Davis.	Philip Sink
Henry Ellis	Daniel Seachrist or
John Edinger.	George Grimes,
William P. Floyd.	Lewis Snider
William Gallimore	Michael Swaim.
Andrew Gillene.	Joseph Terry
Pleasant Hall	Lewis Tyre.
John Hedrick	Samuel Walk
Henry Hoge	John Wasford
Jacob Hoge	Jesse Whitlow
John F. C. Heitman, 3.	Isaac Wilson.
Hannah Lacey.	Sam'l. Yarbrough.
Betsy McGlumry	

3t35 R. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

New Assortment.

THE subscriber, grateful for past encouragement, takes pleasure in informing his old customers and friends, that he has enlarged his store, and is now receiving, from Philadelphia, a large and choice assortment of different kinds of

Merchandize,

which he selected with much care and attention, during a long stay in the north, at the lowest cash prices; and which will be sold on very satisfactory terms. The public is strongly solicited to call, and judge for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Oct. 4, 1826. 3t34

N. B. The undersigned, having on hand a large number of *STILLS, (Tin)* and other *Copper Ware*, is disposed, for the purpose of effecting sales, to make liberal deductions from his original prices. E. C.

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

IN consequence of the failure of several persons in whose hands Tickets had been placed for sale, to make returns to the Commissioner, of the Tickets which they had sold, the drawing of this Lottery did not commence at the time appointed; though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 15th of November next, and then report to the comissioner, Dr. *James Webb*, at Hillsboro, how many Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.

The drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November next; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by that time, to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing from day to day, until it can be completed. *September 24th,* 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the *Western Carolinian*, Salisbury, $5 each. The scheme (which will be found on the first page of our paper) is a very good one, and holds out as great a chance to adventurers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery now before the public. The prospect of *direct* personal gain, is the first and greatest inducement with all who purchase lottery tickets; but there are others, and scarcely less powerful inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to purchase tickets in this lottery: every cent that is expended in this way, indirectly benefits all the people in the state, by contributing towards the publication of a correct "History of North-Carolina;" and will also minister to the relief of one of the most esteemed and useful citizens of the state.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1826. 27tf

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Jeremiah Gibson vs. Edmund Beazly and John Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 2474 acres of land, as the property of Edmund Beazly. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazly, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Beazly to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or replevy the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Ebenezer Perry vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's Creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter session to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or replevy the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Paul Folger vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead or replevy the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Reuben Folger vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or replevy the property, or otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

AUGUST sessions, 1826: original attachment, levied, &c. Christopher Irwin, *adm'r.* of George Irwin, dec'd. vs. Alexander Lowrance. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Rowan county, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand. JNO. GILES, *Clk.*

6t35

To Builders.

THE undersigned Commissioners, will continue to receive proposals until Tuesday the 31st day of October next, for building a Court-House for the county of Wilkes. The building to be of Brick with a stone foundation—to be 35 by 45 feet—two stories high, with six rooms below and a court room above, with a Portico or Vestibule in front. The whole to be completed in a proper and workmanlike manner, according to a plan which will be shown on the day above mentioned, being the second day of Wilkes county court.

M. STOKES,
JNO. FINLEY,
WALTER R. LENOIR,
JNO. MARTIN,
JNO. BRYAN,

3t33 *Commissioners.*

Wilkesborough, N. C. Sept. 16, 1826.

Town Lots, Negroes,

MULES, &c. FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 4th of Dec. next, the sale of the personal property of John Fulenwider, deceased, will commence at the High Shoal, his former residence, and continue from day to day until finished. The property consists of a number of valuable negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls; among them are some good house servants, potters, a first-rate bricklayer, and good field hands; live stock, viz. Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c. An eight-day clock, a piano-forte, a new Cotton saw Gin, a quantity of salt, some oats, fodder and hay; a quantity of bar and rolled iron, castings, among which are some cotton screws, nails, a large new French Burr Mill-stone, a new sulky, and a gig some worn, waggons, farming tools, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, on Monday, the 11th of Dec. in the town of Lincolnton, a number of lots in different situations; some improved, and others not; among them, Lot No. 1, on the N. W. square, incontestibly the most valuable in the town; several are on the main street; and one well improved, with commodious buildings thereon, well suited for any public business: A quantity of merchandize, well assorted; some Iron castings, &c; together with a large quantity of good well burnt Brick. Sales to be continued from day to day until completed.

Terms of sale will be, a credit of one year for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, except the lots, which will be on a credit of one and two years. Bond and approved security, resident in this state, will be required.

ROBT. H. BURTON, } *Ex'rs.*
HENRY FULENWIDER. }

Lincoln county, Oct. 7, 1826. 4t35

☞ The Editors of the Columbia Telescope, Raleigh Star, Yorkville Pioneer, and Catawba Journal, will please insert the above advertisement four times each, and forward their accounts, as soon as may be convenient, to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, and they will be paid.

New Leather;

AND NEW TERMS for MAKING IT UP.

THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of *Calf* and *Seal Skins*, which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

after the most approved fashions, and at prices that it is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.

I'm an en'my to all TRUST *and delay:*
I'll "trust to-morrow," if you'll "pay to-day."

I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms: those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for work, will have their accounts presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken. those to whom I am indebted, will of course be excepted from this rule. EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826. 3tf

Agricultural.

THE Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, &c. will be held at *Lincolnton*, the second Tuesday in November next; when the following premiums will be awarded, or competed for, viz:

1st.	Ploughs—for the best two horse plough,	$5
2d	the best single horse plough,	3
3d	Colts—the best colt of the horse or mule kind not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old each a premium of	5
4th	Calves—For the best bull or heifer calf, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each	5
5th	Plain cloth—The best piece of plain domestick cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards	2
6th	Mixed—The best piece of twilled, and mixed as above, same quantity	2
7th	Coverlets—The best coverlet of cotton and wool, and for the best of cotton, each	2
8th	Flannel—The best piece of domestic flannel, not less than 5 yards	2
9th	Blankets—The best piece of blanketing, not less than 5 yards,	2
10th	Carpeting—The best piece of carpeting, not less than 5 yards, nor 1 wide,	2
11th	Cotton—The greatest quantity of cotton raised on 1 acre of upland,	5
12th	Corn—The greatest quantity of corn on same kind of land,	5
13th	Wheat—The greatest quantity of wheat, same kind of land,	5
14th	Rye—The greatest quantity of rye, same kind of land,	5
15th	Barley—The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land,	5
16th	Straw-cutter—The best straw-cutter	4
17th	Harrow—The best constructed cotton harrow,	3
18th	Plough—The best plough for opening water furrows, or furrows for manure,	3
19th	Hay—The greatest quantity and best quality of hay raised on one acre of upland	5
20th	Sheep—The best ewe and ram lamb,	3
21st	Whet-stone—The best whet-stone to whet English or German scythes,	3
22d	The best stone to whet carpenter's or curriers tools,	3

3t34 Test: VARDRY M'BEE, *Sec'ry.*

For Rent,

THE extensive and valuable *Tavern Stand* in the town of Statesville, owned and occupied by the late Capt. Robert Worke, previous to his death; with two Lots in said Town. For particulars, apply to the Executors.

Sept. 29, 1826. 9t38

The Muse.

A FORSAKEN MATRON.

"But bitter, bitter are the tears
Of her who slighted love bewails;
No hope her dreary prospect cheers,
No pleasing melancholy hails:
Her's are the pangs of wounded pride,
Of blasted hope, of withered joy;
The flattering veil is rent aside,
The flame of love burns to destroy.

* * * * *

No cold approach, nor altered mien,
That just could make suspicion start;
No pause the dire extremes between,
He gained my love and broke my heart.
From hope the wretched anchor's torn,
Neglected and neglecting all,
Friendless, forsaken and forlorn,
The tears I shed must ever fall."

MISS CHANDLER.

ON THE DEATH of AN INFANT.

With what unknown delight the mother smiled,
When this fail treasure in her arms she press'd!
Her prayer was heard—she clasped a living child;
But how the gift transcends the poor request!
A child was all she asked, with many a vow;—
Mother—behold the child an angel now!

Now in her Father's house she finds a place;
Or if to earth she takes a transient flight,
'Tis to fulfil the purpose of his grace,
To guide thy footstep to the world of light;
A ministering spirit sent to thee,
That where she is, there thou may'st also be.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUTTER.

Well made pure butter is lenient and nourishing, eaten cold, in moderation, with bread. But upon hot new bread, or hot toast, or used as sauce to animal food, it is not wholesome. In the two first instances it is very apt to turn acid in the stomach; and in the latter, to float uppermost in the stomach, and disturb the digestion. If melted thick and carefully, and eaten with vegetable food and bread only, it is not so liable to this objection.

Butter is good for dry constipated habits, bu tnot for such as are bilious, asthmatic, or corpulent.

SUGAR.

Sugar used in moderation is nourishing and good, but much of it destroys the appetite, and injures the digestion. Moist sugar is the sweetest, and most opening; refined sugar of a binding nature. The preparations made of sugar, such as barley sugar, sugar-candy, &c. are all indigestible and bad, as the good properties of the sugar are destroyed by the process it undergoes in the making them. They are particularly injurious to children, from cloying their delicate stomachs. Young children are in general better without sugar, as it is very apt to turn acid and disagree with weak stomachs; and the kind of food they take has natural sweetness enough in it not at all to require it.

SALT.

Salt, moderately used, especially with flesh, fish, butter, and cheese, is very beneficial, as it naturally stimulates weak or disordered stomachs, and checks fermentation. But if it be immoderately used, it has a contrary effect. Very little salt should be used with vegetable food of the grain or seed kind; for the less salt that is put to it the milder, cooler, pleasanter, and easier of digestion it will be.—Salt excites the appetite, assists the stomach in digesting crude phlegmatic substances, is cleansing, and prevents putrefaction; but if too much used, it heats and dries the blood and natural moisture. It is best for phlegmatic, cold, and moist stomachs; and most injurious to hot lean bodies.

Salt-petre is particularly bad for bilious persons.

VINEGAR.

Vinegar is cooling, opening, excites the appetite, assists digestion, is good for hot stomachs, resits putrefaction, and therefore very good against pestilential diseases. Too much use of it injuries the nerves, emaciates some constitutions, is hurtful to the breast, and makes people look old and withered, with pale lips.

The best vinegar is that which is made of the best wines. Lemon-juice and verjuice have much the same qualities and effects as vinegar.

The commonest vinegar is least adulterated.

MUSTARD.

Mustard quickens the appetite, warms the stomach, assists in digesting hard meats, and dries up superfluous moisture. It seldom agrees with weak stomachs.

TEA.

The frequent drinking of a quantity of tea, as is the general practice, relaxes and weakens the tone of the stomach, whence proceeds nausea and indigestion, with a weakness of the nerves, and flabbiness of the flesh, and very often a pale wan complexion. Milk, when mixed with it in some quantity, lessens its bad qualities, by rendering it softer, and nutritious; and, with a moderate quantity of sugar, it may then be a proper breakfast, as a diluent, to those who are strong, and live freely, in order to cleanse the alimentary passages, and wash off the salts from the kidnies and bladder. But persons of weak nerves ought to abstain from it as carefully as from drams and cordial drops; as it causes the same kind of irritation on the tender delicate fibres of the stomach, which ends in lowness, trembling and vapours.

It should never be drank hot by any body: green tea is less wholesome than black or bohea.

COFFEE.

Coffee affords very little nourishment, and is apt to occasion heat, dryness, stimulation and tremours of the nerves, and for these reasons is thought to occasion palsies, watchfulness, and leanness. Hence it is very plain that it must be pernicious to hot, dry, and bilious constitutions. If moderately used it may be beneficial to phlegmatic persons, but, if drank very strong, or in great quantities, it will prove injurious even to them.

CHOCOLATE,

Is rich, nutritious, and soothing, saponaceous and cleansing; from which quality it often helps digestion, and excites the appetite. It is only proper for some of the leaner and stronger sort of phlegmatic constitutions, and some old people who are healthy, and accustomed to bodily exercise.

FRUITS.

Fruits are of different degrees of digestibility. Those of a hard texture, as some kinds of apples, melons, apricots, several sorts of fleshy plums, and all immature fruits, are difficult of digestion.

Stawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, cherries, green-gages, peaches, nectarines, melting pears, mulberries, figs, grapes, meldars, when all quite ripe, are more easily dissolved in the stomach.

Fruit, moderately eaten, is wholesome, particularly as correcting the grossness of animal food. But an excess of it, and especially of unripe fruit, is productive of many diseases; amongst children in particular, it often occasions such as the nettle rash and St. Anthony's fire.

Fruit invariably disagrees with bilious persons; but is a sovereign remedy for the sea-scurvy, and for diseases arising from an excess of animal food.

THE OLD GAMESTER.

An old ruined gamester, in hopes to make a prey of a young gentleman that came to town with his pockets full of money, took him to a gaming house, and there, to encourage him to play, showed him several topping sparks that were born to no fortune, who by play had purchased great estates; and lived in pomp and splendor, by a success in shaking their elbows.

"You show me," says the young gentleman, "the winners, but I pray what has become of the losers?" To which the old prig making no reply, a third person, overhearing their conversation, told the young gentleman, that since the other was silent and confounded with shame at the question, he would oblige him with an answer. "Many of those losers," saith he, "taking the highway to repair their losses, have been hanged; others are gone to sea to earn their bread; some have taken up the trade of being bullies to baudy-houses; others, that have not hid themselves as servants under a livery, are begging or mumping about the streets, or starving in jails for debt, where you will be ere long, if you follow that rascal's counsel." "The punishment," says the young gentleman, "is fit for the sin, when men, possessed with great sums of their own money, will play the fool to make it another man's; and, if this be the humour of the town, I will return again to the country, and spend my estate among my neighbors and tenants where you, sir," speaking to the gentleman who dealt so plainly with him, "shall be very welcome."

NEWSPAPERS.

By a strict calculation it will be perceived the cost of a newspaper is one of the smallest items in a man's expenditures. The deduction of one glass of grog *per week*—of half a cigar *per diem*—in short, a single item of retrenchment among ten thousand indulgencies, will more than defray the expenses of taking a newspaper.—"These are *tough* times," says Gripus to his wife—"let us look about, and see how we can *contract our expenses*—ah! there is the newspaper, (unfortunately the *first* thing thought of,) 'tis the most useless thing in the world—we can neither eat, drink, nor smoke it." "But," says the considerate lady, "what shall we do for the news? How shall we enliven the dull hours, or ascertain how the world wags?—they don't cost much—and when the children have read them though they are worth half price for wapping paper—or to send round Cape Horn to Jerathamael, who would jump to get them, merely to read the advertisements, or to see who's dead and married."

"I can't afford it though," rejoins the *economical* husband—"I must lessen my *outgoes*—I'll go down and have it *stopped*." This done, with a spring of satisfaction, the gentleman returns and cracks a bottle of wine, in the idea that the *immense saving*, just accomplished, will fully warrant this small gratification!

We would soberly inquire whether this is not the usual course pursued by those who flater themselves with having thus *vastly* circumscribed their expenses? Do they not, through this ridiculous belief, squander greater sums in much less valuable *luxuries?* and is not the newspaper the very *first*, and often the only item subtracted from their annual disbursements?

[Nantucket Inquirer.

MOUNT ARARAT.

Nothing can be more beautiful than the shape of Arrarat; nothing more awful than its height. All the surrounding mountains sink into insignificance when compared to it. It is perfect in all its parts. No rugged features—no unnatural prominences. Every thing is harmony; and all combines to render it one of the most interesting objects in nature. Spreading originally from an immense base, the slope towards its summit is easy and gradual, until it reaches the regions of snow, where it becomes more abrupt. As a foil to this stupendous object, a small hill rises from the same base, similar in shape and in any other situation entitled to rank among high mountains. No one since the flood seems to have been on the summit of Ararat. For the rapid ascent of its snowy top appears to render the attempt impossible. No man, certainly, has ascended it in modern times. When the adventurous Tournfort failed, it is not probable that any one else has succeeded.

THE HEART.

M. Larrey, the well known French Surgeon, lately presented to the Academy of Medicine in Paris, the heart of a man who, in a fit of derangement produced by grief, stabbed himself with a watchmaker's file. After having penetrated several inches, the instrument broke off level with the skin. The unhappy being was conveyed to an hospital, where it was determined that no operation could be attempted. He survived for twenty-one days, in but little pain, and without feeling any difficulty in changing his position. On opening the body, it was seen with surprise that the file had not only perced the pericardium, and one of the coats of the heart, but that, entering that organ at three inches from the point, it had passed obliquely, from the left to the right, and from the lower to the higher part; crossing the left cavity, the middle membrane, and the right cavity!

SPINNING FLAX.

Messrs. Hunt and Hoskins, of this state, have invented a machine, for which they have taken out a patent, for the purpose of spinning flax. As the work has always been done by the fingers, one person could only attend to one spindle. By the present machinery, a woman, it is said, can attend to 80 spindles; and it is obvious that if the culture of flax be attended to in this country, with a view to its domestic manufacture, and should this invention succeed, linen goods may at no distant time become nearly as cheap as cotton. *N. York Ev. Post.*

The late Miss Jane Taylor, says!

"I do believe the reason why so few men, even among the intelligent, wish to encourage the mental cultivation of women, is their excessive love of the *good things* of this life: they tremble for their dear appetites, concluding that a women who could taste the pleasure of poetry or sentiment, would never descend to pay due attention to those exquisite flavours in pudding or pie, that are so gratifying to their philosophic palates; and yet, poor gentlemen, it is a thousand pities they should he so mistaken; for, after all, who, so much as a woman of sense and cultivation, will feel the real importance of her domestic duties; or who so well, so cheerfully, perform them?"

Ancient Garment.—A person residing in Kirkaldy, Ireland, wears a coat made 126 years ago. The man is now 90. It was worn by his father and himself on their wedding day. It still serves the latter for his Sunday coat. We also know a gentleman, aged 90, now living at Plymouth, Mass. and who was graduated at Harvard College 70 years ago, who has the *waistcoat* worn by him when he received his degree, in good order, which he shows his young friends as a curiosity.

Boston Gazette.

Literary.—Mr. Roscoe is preparing biographical notices of the eminent literary characters which adorned the reign of Queen Anne; justly called the Augustan age of English literature. The writers of that period made great improvements in the English language, and their compositions were celebrated for a purity, perspicuity and elegance never before known, and not since surpassed. If this work is ably executed, it will be highly valued by the learned, both in England and N. America.

Colonel Carr, at his garden near Gray's Ferry, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, has this season, out of less than half an acre of vineyard, on a dry gravelly hill adjoining the garden, sold 1200 pounds of grapes at from six to twenty cents per pound, and made two hundred and sixty gallons of wine, valued at two dollars the gallon.

Medical.—In a little girl, subject to convulsion from her infancy, and who died at the age of 12 years, of epilepsy, the heart was found to be no larger than a common sized hen's egg, and was almost entirety made up of the right auricle. [Bulletin des Sciences Medicales, October.

Lady Coventry, the celebrated beauty, killed herself with painting She bedaubed herself with white, so as to stop perspiration. Lady Mary Wortley Montague was more prudent. She went often into the hot bath to scrape off the paint, which was almost as thick as plaster on a wall.

A German has written an elaborate dissertation to prove that Cæsar never was in Gaul. Was it he or his brother who attempted to prove that Tacitus did'nt understand Latin?

A sweet potatoe, from Somerset county, Maryland has been shewn to the Editor of the American Farmer, which weighed eight pounds two ounces.

A Secretary of king George the II, requested to know of him who should be appointed to fill a certain vacant office. The king being in a pet, replied, "I care not who has the office, you may commission the Devil, if you please." Well, answered the Secretary, your Majesty, I suppose, will have the commission to run in the common form, "To our trusty and well beloved."

Sale of a WIFE and two CHILDREN!!

Not ten thousand miles from the village of Oswego, N. Y. on the 18th ult. by virtue of a special contract between the parties, one man sold, bargained, and conveyed to another, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty five dollars, good and lawful money of the state of New-York, his wife and two children; and we are informed that the guarantee has taken actual possession of the property!! *New-York paper.*

FROM THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

DANGEROUS to OFFEND DOCTORS.

A man whose scolding wife lay sick,
Affronts the Doctor by some trick;
The Doctor keen revenge t'insure,
Devised a plan that might endure:
A plan too cruel, on my life!
Doubled his bill, and cur'd his wife!

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, October 1st, 1826.

William Anderson	William Ivy
James W. Armstrong	Phillip Jacobs
Elizabeth Alexander	Christopher Jacobs
B. Burges L. Bell 4	John Josey
William E. Bird	Samuel B. Josey
John Bourshett	William Josey
William Bradley	John Johnston
Daniel Biles	William Kerr &
William Buie	William Graham
John Billings	Thomas Krider
William Barber 2	David Kern
Voluntine Byrd	John Lindsey
Polly Brown	Richard Locke
Phillip Cruse	John Little
Polly Cashdolar	Able A. Luckie
Christena Cauble	Wm. W. Linster
Elizabeth Crider	Joseph Little
Samuel Caldwell	James E. Morrison
John Clemment	George Miller
John or Wm. Canup	Robert Moore
John Campbell	Michael Moier
Phillip Copple	John Matthews
Colleus Cimbrell	John Phifer
George Cleveland jr.	Joseph & Chas. Park
James Campbell	Harwood Pope
James Casel	William Price 2
James Davis	William Robertson
Margret Daniel	John Robley
Cathrine Dare	John Reed
Samuel Ecum	John P. Rebmann
Daniel B. Egan	William Shaffer
Edward J. Eaton	Isaac Stanly
Bassit Etheredg 2	Susan Steel
Peter Ernhart	Henry Stoner
John Ford	Willis Spence
Henry Fraily	Zacheriah Smart
John Fisher	Jacob Stoner
George Fisher	Daniel Sherer
John Frailey	David Stewart
Freeland Lodge 3	Benjamin Sherwood
George Goodman	Joseph Smitheel
Joseph Graham	David Smith
Chris. Graham	William Stoner jr.
Richard Graham	John Simpson
Richard Gillespie	Charles A. Stork
Oaks & Griffin 3	David Tailor
Laban Hartly	William Tailor
Archibald Hill	Benjamin Tennesson
George Hearnhart	John Tailor
Minerva W. Hanes	William Thomson
Chas. Hunter &	Isabella Townsend
John Sane	Nathan Thompson
William Haden	Daniel Verble
Edward Hardy	Hellens Varner
Henry Harrison	Thomas Varner
Henry Huie	Faraby Wells
Samuel Huie	Horatio Woodson 2
Thomas Hutson	James Wilson
Joseph Hodge	John Webb
Abraham Hall	J. L. White
Rachael Harriss	Elizabeth Wamire
Henry Hill	Barna Young.
John Hendly	

3t33 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. October 1st. 1826.

B. Daniel Blackwelder	James M'Clain
Charles Bain	Catharine M'Ree
Joseph Baker	John W. Morgan
C. William Craton	John M'Caleb
John Corzine	N. John Nervall
William F. Cowan	William Nichols
Jacob Canay	Joshua Nelson
F. Lewis Fisher	P. Nathan Phillips
Abraham Fox	Robert Pickens
G. David Gurley	Anna Parks
John Gibson	David Pervians
Doct. William Gardner	Walter F. Pharr
Tobias Goodman	Valentine Pence
Susanna Glover	R. Mary Reese
H. Samuel Harris	David Reese
Jacob Hilemon	George Rose
Elizabeth Hedly	Israel Rogers
Richard Hale	Thomas Roland
Jacob House	Moses Rogers
Abner Hogans	S. Jacob Stirewalt
Doct. C. Harris	Jane Salmons
J. Nathaniel Johnson	Elizabeth Simson
L. Henry Ludwick	W. Paul Walter
M. John Morrison	

3t33 D. STORKE, P. M.

Cotton Ginning & Packing.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Merchants of Salisbury and Mocksville, and all others living convenient, that he has now in operation, at Hall and Fraley's Mills, on the South-Yadkin river, nine miles from Salisbury, and the same distance from Mocksville, on the main road between the two places, a first rate *Cotton Gin*; and having built a large house for receiving cotton, is now prepared to take in any quantity for Ginning. The subscriber's Gin was made by himself, which he took particular pains in finishing in a superior style, and can recommend it to do as good if not better work than any gin in this section of country: it runs by water, and has been in operation from the first of June last, and can gin at the rate of 3000 pounds seed cotton per day.

All those wishing Cotton Ginned and Packed in the nicest manner for market, are invited to try the subscriber's Gin. This Gin will be constantly kept in complete order, by the subscriber himself.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Oct. 7, 1826. 7t37

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE LECTURE will be resumed in this Institution on the *second Monday of November next*, as follows:

On Anatomy.—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery.—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine.—Samuel H. Dickson, M. D.

Materia Medica.—Henry R. Frost, M. D.

Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Infants.—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy.—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

Natural History and Botany.—Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.

E. Geddings, M. D.—*Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

J. E. HOLBROOK, *Dean of the Faculty.*

September 1, 6t34

Stone Lime for sale.

THE subscriber living in Stokes county, has on hand a fresh kiln of stone lime, of a superior quality—about 1000 bushels, which may be had at his usual selling price by application at his limekiln on Snow Creek.

JAMES MARTIN *Sen'r.*

September, 14th 1826. 3t34